

Printed and published, once a week, by PHILIP WHITE,
Publisher of the Laws of Congress.

[VOL. IX.....NO. 454

BY AUTHORITY.
*Laws of the United States, passed at the second
Session of the Twentieth Congress.*

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every Surgeon who was in the Navy at the time of the passage of the act for the better organization of the Medical Department of the Navy, approved twenty-fourth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, shall be entitled to the additional pay and rations (according to length of service) provided for by the fourth section of that act, notwithstanding such Surgeons may not have been examined, or received their appointments in the manner prescribed by the first section thereof.

NUMBER 7.
An Act for altering the times for holding the sessions of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Georgia, at the places provided by law.

BE enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sixth Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Georgia, which is by law appointed to be holden on the fourth Monday in November, annually, at Savannah, in the said State, shall hereafter be holden on the Thursday after the first Monday in November, annually, at Milledgeville, in the said State; and that the session of the said Court, which is now required by law to be holden on the sixth day of May annually, at Milledgeville, in the said State, shall hereafter be holden on the Thursday after the first Monday in May annually, at Savannah, in the said State; and that all process, which shall have been issued, and all recognizances returnable, and all suits and other proceedings, which have been continued to the said Courts respectively, on the days, and at the places heretofore provided by law for their meeting, shall be returned, and held to be continued to the said Courts, at the times and places herein provided for the meeting of the said Courts respectively.

Approved: 21st Jan. 1829.

NUMBER 8.

An Act to allow a salary to the Marshal of the Eastern District of Virginia.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of two hundred dollars be, and the same hereby is, allowed, annually, as a salary to the Marshal of the Eastern District of Virginia.

Approved: 21st Jan. 1829.

NUMBER 9.

An Act to establish a Port of Entry at Magnolia, in Florida.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the ports, harbors, shores, and waters, of the main land in Florida, and of the islands opposite and nearest thereto, extending from Ocklockney bay to Charlotte Harbor, be, and they are hereby, established a Collection District, by the name of the St. Mark's District; and a port of entry shall be established at Magnolia in said District, and a Collector shall be appointed, who shall give the same bond, perform the same duties, and be entitled to the same compensation and fees, as the Collectors of the other Districts in Florida.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That that part of Florida, between the St. Mary's and St. John's river, shall be annexed to, and made a part of, the Collection District of St. Augustine.

Approved: 21st Jan. 1829.

NUMBER 10.

an Act allowing an additional drawback on sugar refined in the United States, and exported therefrom.

EE is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the passage of this act, there shall be allowed a drawback on sugar refined in the United States, and exported therefrom, of five cents per pound, in lieu of the drawback at present allowed by law on sugar so refined and exported:

Provided, That this act shall not alter or repeal any law now in force regulating the exportation of sugar refined in the United States, except to change the rate of drawback when so exported: *And provided*, That this act shall cease to be in force so soon as the exports of sugar shall be equal to the imports of the same article.


NUMBER 11.
An Act in addition to the act entitled "An act to amend the judicial system of the United States."

BE enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That if, at any session of the Supreme Court, four Justices thereof shall not attend on the day appointed for holding said session, such Justice or Justices as may attend shall have authority to adjourn said Court from day to day, for twenty days after the time appointed for the commencement of said session, unless four Justices shall sooner attend; and the business of said Court shall not, in such case, be continued over to the next stated session thereof, until the expiration of said twenty days, instead of the ten days now limited by law.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if it shall so happen, during any term of the said Supreme Court, after four of the Judges shall have assembled, that, on any day, less than the number of four shall assemble, the Judge or Judges so assembling shall have authority to adjourn said Court from day to day until a quorum shall attend, and, when expedient and proper, may adjourn the same without day.

Approved 21st Jan 1829.

Boot and Shoe Making.
THOMAS MULL, Jr.


 **R**ESPECTFULLY informs his acquaintances and the public, that, having purchased Mr. *Eben. Dickson's* Boot and Shoe establishment in the town of Salisbury, and employed that gentleman as Foreman of the shop, he is prepared to execute all orders for making **BOOTS and SHOES,** of every description, on short notice, and for reasonable prices.

He intends constantly to keep a supply of the most superior Northern Leather, and to employ from 15 to 20 first rate workmen, which will enable him to make the most elegant styles of Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen, and of the very best materials. He also keeps an assortment of Boots and Shoes constantly on hand, manufactured at his own shop, for the accommodation of those who may wish to be supplied on a sudden emergency.

Owing to the pressure of the times, he will allow a liberal indulgence to those he feel safe in trusting.

13-55


His utmost efforts shall be used to give entire satisfaction to all his customers, and he hopes hereby to secure their continued confidence and patronage. *Salisbury, Nov. 13, 1828.*

Removal.

THOMAS BULL, Jr. respectfully informs his customers and the public, that he has removed his *Boot and Shoe* establishment to the building immediately between Mr. George Brown's store and the Post Office, and but a few steps from the Court-House; where he intends to carry on the business very extensively. His new shop is as convenient as any stand in town; where

It will please him to accommodate those who wish to buy;
And delight him to wait on those who only want to "try."

Salisbury, Feb. 3d, 1849. 53

Trotter & Huntington,
Watch and Clock Makers and Jewellers,
CHARLOTTE N C



HAVE just received an elegant assortment of articles in their line; which they will sell very low for cash, or to punctual customers on a credit.

All kinds of Watches repaired, and warranted to perform well.
July 3d, 1828.

23

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has just returned from the North, with as good an assortment of

*Jewelry,
Watches,
Silver-Ware, &c.*

was ever offered for sale in this place; his jewelry is of the latest importations, and the most fashionable and elegant kinds to be had in any of the Northern Cities: elegant Gold and Silver Watches; plain Do.; &c. &c. And in a few days, he will receive a very elegant assortment of *Military Goods*. Also, all kinds of *Silver-Ware*, kept constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice. All of which will be sold cheaper than such goods were ever disposed of before in this place.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these goods; their richness, elegance, and cheapness, cannot fail of pleasing those who wish to buy.

All kinds of *Watches Repaired*, and warranted to keep time: the shop is two doors below the Court-house, on Main-street. ROBT. WYNNE.

Salem, Mass. May 26. 1828. 20

SHERIFFS DEEDS,
FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni
 exponas, for sale at this office.

MR. CARSON'S SPEECH.

Delivered in the House of Representatives, Jan. 12th, against Mr. Crockett's amendment to the bill for giving the public lands to that state,—which amendment would, in effect, to debar all the N. Carolina claims to these lands.

Mr. Crockett said, that, if the terms of the Commission had been such as to require a previous day, he should have been in a position to make the amendment of his motion in favor of Tennessee, [Mr. Crockett] had not considered it highly fortunate that he had not been the case; for subsequent reflection had fully convinced him that the passing of that measure would be a direct injury to the very persons whom it was intended to benefit. The land in question, which was sought for on the one hand by the State, and on the other by the occupants who had settled upon it, had, it was well known, been ceded by North Carolina, under certain reservations and conditions. The United States was bound to observe, and to cause to be observed, those conditions; and the House should bear them in mind when legislating upon the subject. North Carolina had expressly reserved the right of perfecting all titles to grants of lands made to officers and soldiers of the Continental line of that State, for Revolutionary and other services. The amendment, which he had referred to above, went to disturb that compact which he considered ought to be held sacred and inviolable. It was proposed, by that amendment, to give to the actual settlers thereon under various conditions, and to vest the right of perfecting the titles thereto in the Governor and the other State officers of Tennessee. He was utterly opposed to the

tioning of such a proposition by a vote of the House. There were numerous North Carolina warrants for land yet remaining unsettled; many of them belonged to widows and their orphan children, and to minors; and it had from those circumstances been difficult to put their claims in a train of speedy adjustment. Now, suppose the House passed the bill, did not gentlemen perceive that would be the inevitable result? Let them grant the hundred and sixty acres to each occupant; and then, when the holders of the outstanding North Carolina warrants went and advanced their just and equitable pretensions and laid claim to the lands secured to them by a solemn instrument, and for a valuable consideration, what a wide and frightful field of litigation was thrown open to the citizens of those States. And how was that litigation to be terminated? Was there a judicial tribunal in the United States, or indeed in the civilized world, that would not immediately decide any litigated case, founded upon such a basis, in favor of the North Carolina claimants? That solemn and binding instrument, the act of session expressly provided for the payment of those claims, and unless all law and all justice were alike borne down and de-

royed, all the laws of Congress and all the courts of justice in the Union could not invalidate its provisions express and stipulated. Litigation on the most tremendous scale would inevitably ensue, to the impoverishment of the people and the ruin of the settlers on the lands. Let every gentleman then, who could enter into such an idea, reflect that the most deleterious consequences would flow to the country, to themselves, from holding

occupants the selves, from nothing at to them the prospect of obtaining free and gratuitous donations of the public lands, and in that manner inducing them to settle upon the public domain ; thereby sowing a seed which he repeated would not fail to produce a most abundant harvest of litigation. He proceeded to express his deliberate and confirmed opinion, that there was no power vested in the United States, to abrogate a right secured to a State or a citizen by a constitutional agreement, similar to that con-

ained in the act of cession. If the bill did not provide for the rights of North Carolina, or the persons holding her warrants, he had no hesitation in pronouncing it to be his opinion, that under all the circumstances of the case, it was a violation of the public faith, and an infringement of the just rights of the State; yet, even upon the bill were to pass without

providing for the liquidation of all the claims made on account of the North Carolina land warrants, he repeated that the adjudication of every court of law should and must be in favor of the parties claiming under the express provisions of that act of cession, which was as plain, precise, and binding on the United States as any language could possibly frame it. That was, and must continue to be, an insuperable objection; it was, he must again tell them, absolutely beyond their power to annul, by any legislative act on their part, the stipulations contained in that instrument.

Mr. C. proceeded. There was another, and, it must be seen, a very important condition attached to the act of cession. Let gentlemen refer to that public deed.

[Here Mr. C. read the third article of the act of cession, it is as follows :]

"Thirdly. That all the lands intended to be ceded by virtue of this act to the United States of America, and not appropriated as before mentioned, [appropriated, said Mr. C., as the act shewed for the payment of the land warrants alluded to,] shall be considered as a common fund for the use of America, North Carolina and South Carolina, according to their respective and usual proportion in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatever."—*Laws of the United States*, page 87, vol. 11, 3d section of "an act of a cession of the claims of the State of North Carolina to a certain district of Western territory."

What answer could be made to that objection to the bill as proposed to be amended. There all the surplus land was specifically appropriated—directed to be applied to a certain expressed purpose—"for the use and benefit of the United States of America, *North Carolina inclusive*, according to their respective and usual proportion and expenditure." It was further said that it shall be disposed of for no other purpose whatever.

North Carolina, then, was entitled to a proportionate share in the advantages accruing from that fund and its proceeds, and the surplus land could not, consistently with that provision in the act of cession, be disposed of for any other purpose whatever. How could the House obviate that objection to the amendment before them?

Mr. C. observed, in conclusion, that his honorable friend from Tennessee, [Mr. Crockett], had done him but justice in giving him credit for every disposition to unite, cheerfully, in any measure tending to promote the interests of his [Mr. Crockett's] constituents; and, likewise, to advance his own views and wishes individually. He could not, however, in justice both to North Carolina and the United States, support his amendment. If he might for a moment revert to his amendment, he would desire gentlemen to bear in mind, also, another objection to it, which appeared to him final and conclusive against the measure proposed. He meant that part which directs the Governor and State Officers of Tennessee to issue grants and patents ~~to the occupants~~ intended by the amendment to be given to the occupants. Congress, he would maintain, and indeed the fact was not to be denied, had no power to direct the Executive or the Officers of a State to perform any act, of whatsoever nature it might be. Those functionaries were entirely exempt from the control of the General Government. He knew it had been observed, that the amendment only said that the State officers may issue patents, &c. to the occupants; but was not every one aware that the word *may* was, in all judicial proceedings, construed to mean *shall*? But, supposing they were directed to do these things, and they should, as they had an undoubted right to do, refuse compliance with, or obedience to, (call it which they please,) the mandate of the General Government. What was to be done then? There was no way of avoiding that dilemma, and no method, as he saw, of exorcism from it. Thus the amendment itself would be a mere nullity. He had, therefore, with the object of meeting the views of his honorable friend from the Western district of Tennessee, [Mr. Crockett], draughted an amendment, which, in the event of the House rejecting the proposition now before them, he should submit, as an amendment to the proposition of his honorable friend from Tennessee, [Mr. Polk.] At the same time, he should consider himself not pledged to support the bill in its present shape. It did not grant preference of entry to the occupants without charge; whereas, he should emphatically say, give the land to them, after paying off, or reserving sufficient to pay off, the whole of the North Carolina warrants.

[Mr. Carson's amendment went to provide, that Tennessee in appropriating the said lands, shall give without charge, to all persons who shall have made improvements on, or shall be in the actual possession of any of the vacant lands herein ceded, on or before first day of April next, or their lawful assignees, a quantity of such vacant land, not exceeding each one hundred and sixty acres, which shall, in all cases, include their improvements or settlements; provided, that when two or more persons are settled on vacant lands so contiguous to each other, as not to allow of a grant of one hundred and sixty acres to each, the survey shall be made in such manner as to give to each an equal proportion, quantity and quality being considered, unless the settlers shall agree; in which case the survey shall be made in conformity with such agreement.

PAY WHAT THOU OWEST.
When I see a husband, spending his time in taverns, and forsaking his wife and his family, I say—pay what thou owest.

When I see a wife intent almost solely upon dress, abandoning her domestic concerns to destruction, while accumulating shears she spends the lowest.

When I see a father or mother neglecting the education of their children, and suffering them to run wild in the streets, in the high road to perdition, without the smallest effort to rescue them by parental authority, I say—pay what thou owest.

When I see a child who has been tenderly brought up by fond and doating parents, treat them with disrespect and inattention, perhaps with cruelty in their old age, I say, in the most emphatic manner—pay what thou lowest.

When I see a man giving large and expensive entertainments—living in a style of princely extravagance, regardless of the ruinous consequences to his fortune—and at the same time putting off the payment of tradesmen's bills, and under the most frivolous pretences, I am ready to cry out, in a voice of thunder—pay what thou owest.

A turn out among the Lawyers.—The Sultan (the Turkish Emperor) has invited the Cheick Islam, or Chief of the Law, to put on the military uniform, informing him that he wishes it for the sake of example among his brethren. A meeting of the bar took place, to consult upon the subject, and after a long session of 14 hours, voted an humble address to his Sublime Highness, in which they freely pledged "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors," but begged leave respectfully to decline serving as soldiers. The Porte was firm, and ordered them to reconsider it. "*Curia adjuvare vult*," replied the Ulemas, or, the Court reserves the point, as a blundering judge in Europe would say. Another meeting took place, which was soon surrounded by a host of the Sultan's men, and ordered to confine them until they could agree. This soon brought them to terms, and they now form an imposing force of nearly 1200 strong, under the command of the old Cheick Islam. There was some difficulty at first in preserving among so many professed talkers, any thing like silence. This has been obviated by putting in instant death any one who makes a motion in the ranks. They term this *throwing a member over the bar*. They have lately improved so much that they are under marching orders, and expect soon to *file a bill* against the Russians. *Pedant arma togæ*, is inscribed on their marching standard.

Noah.

AGRICULTURAL.

The following premiums will be competed for at the next annual exhibition of the <i>Lincoln Agricultural Society</i> , to be held at Lincoln, on the second Wednesday in November, 1829, viz:	
For the best 2 horse Plough, a premium of	\$5
For the best single horse Plough	3
For the best Horse or Mule, not less than 3 nor more than 5 years old	2
For the best piece of plain domestic cloth, mixed of cotton, and wool	2
The best piece of filled milled as above	2
The best coverlet of cotton and wool, and for the best cotton, each	2
The best piece of domestic flannel not less than 5 yds	2
The best piece of blanketing same quantity	2
The best piece of Carpeting not less than 10 yds nor 1 wide	2
The greatest quantity of Cotton raised on 1 acre of upland	5
The greatest quantity of corn raised on 1 acre of upland	5
The greatest quantity of corn raised on 1 acre of reclaimed bottom land	5
The greatest quantity of corn raised on 5 acres of land reclaimed without the aid of stable manure	10
The greatest quantity of Wheat raised on 1 acre of upland	5
The greatest quantity raised on 1 acre of bottom land	5
The greatest quantity of Rye raised on 1 acre of upland	3
The greatest quantity raised on 1 acre of bottom land	3
The greatest quantity of barley raised on 1 acre upland	3
The greatest quantity raised on 1 acre bottom land	3
The greatest quantity and best quality of hay raised on 1 acre upland	5
The best straw cutter	4
The best constructed cotton harrow	2
The best constructed plough for opening water furrows or furrows for depositing manure	5
The greatest quantity and best quality of wool sheared from 5 sheep	2
The best whetstone for whetting English or German Scythes	3
The best for whetting Carpenters or lancers tools	3

GENERAL LAFAYETTE.
In the Senate of the United States, 2d February, the Vice President communicated a letter from the President of the U. States, transmitting one received from Monsieur David, the artist, Member of the Institute of France, Professor of the School of Paintings at Paris, and Member of the Legion of Honor, who presents to Congress the Bust of General Lafayette, which has been received with it.

The following is a translated copy of the letter:

Paris, 11th September, 1823.
To THE PRESIDENT: I have made a bust of Lafayette, and would willingly raise a statue to his honor—not for him self, because he has no need of it, but for the youth of the French nation, who will send you a likeness.

The youth of the French nation is filled with admiration for the virtues of the youth and the old age of him of whom I send you a likeness.

They envy the glory that was acquired upon the American soil, by the side of the immortal Washington, and the defence of your noble rights.

They envy that glory which has been acquired on the soil of France, in the midst of the troubles of Paris and of Versailles, where, in breasting the storm, he wanted courage as little in the struggle of debate, as he did in contending with the sword.

They envy that glory which covers the front bleached by age, but still sparkling with the fire of liberty and of patriotism.

It is in the name of this youthful feeling of the French nation, ambitious to imitate every thing generous and great, that I offer you a work upon which my hands have been employed for some time, and with great care.

I could wish that it was more worthy of the subject—more worthy of the place which I am desirous to see it occupy. Yes, Sir, I would wish that the bust of our brave General, of our illustrious Deputy, should be elevated on a pedestal in the audience chamber of Congress, near the monument erected to Washington himself; that the son be placed by the side of the father, or, if you please, that the two brothers in arms, the two companions in victory, the friends of order and of law, may be no more separated in our estimation, than they were in their devotion to the cause of liberty and in the hour of peril.

Lafayette is one of the ties that unite the two worlds—he visited the new one to remain there for a few months, and to salute once more your sacred land of justice and equality, and has returned to us after having partaken of your feasts and received the honor and the benediction of a nation to render my homage in return—I present you with his image. It will be a memento, that the original may often recall to the National Assembly those eternal principles upon which the independence of the States reposes, and which are the foundation of their safety.

I am, with profound respect, Mr. President, your very humble and obedient servant,
DAVID,
Member of the Institute of France and Professor in the School of Painting, Member of the Legion of Honor.

Cumberland Road.—In the Senate of the U. S. when the bill for continuing the Cumberland Road West of Zanesville, was under consideration.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, said, in reply to some observations from Mr. Hendricks, that he was opposed to any unjust distribution of the funds of the nation. The subject was one of acknowledged importance, and for that reason, he was disposed to think that it should be fully investigated before it should be finally decided. He thought some further time should be allowed, that the subject might have a fair investigation, and although the Senate might be inclined to adopt the proposition, nothing could be lost by a postponement of the bill for the present. He was himself opposed to the doctrine embraced by the bill. The public money had already, he conceived, been unjustly appropriated; and although it might not be possible to avert, it would be possible at least to mitigate the evil. With the views he had of the subject, he would wish the bill to lay upon the table. Some principle should be adopted which was just and uniform in its operation. Whenever the acts of the national legislature were characterized by uniformity and sanctioned by justice, he would advocate and support them, otherwise he felt it his duty to oppose them. The subject was then before the Select Committee, and he thought it was proper first to have their report. Mr. B. moved to lay the bill upon the table, and called for the yeas and nays. [The motion was negatived, 16 to 25.]

In Senate, 28th ult. the bill authorizing the United States to subscribe for stock in the Louisville (Kentucky) Canal, being under consideration.

Mr. BRANCH said he hoped the friends of the bill would suffer it to lie over. We had before us a very important project—for preventing the iniquitous application

of the public funds to local objects. He felt humiliated by the fact that he himself had been instructed by his state (North Carolina) to procure an appropriation for an improvement in that State; but he felt it his duty to endeavor to change the present system of appropriating the public money.

No man could doubt that the work in Kentucky was local, though several States were interested in it. In North Carolina a work was progressing—a canal to the Roanoke—but not a cent had been appropriated to it by the Government, though it had been mentioned by General Washington as a great national object.

A new era, he hoped, had commenced in this government; a system which without blushing, we could not look in the face, was, he hoped, during the approach of the year 1824, to be introduced. Projects to lie on the table until the proposition of the Senator from New Jersey to distribute, in just proportion, the funds of the Union among the several States, should be acted on.

In Senate, 24 Feb. Mr. Branch submitted a resolution, that the Committee of Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating a sum sufficient to make a ship channel from the Albemarle Sound to the Atlantic Ocean, at or near Roanoke Idlet.

CONGRESS.

Wednesday, Jan. 21.—In Senate, the two bills for the final settlement of certain claims in Louisiana and Missouri, were passed; Mr. Dickerson offered a petition from New Jersey, for the abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia; and Mr. Hayne presented a petition from certain citizens of Camden, S. C. against the transportation of the mail on the Sabbath. In the House, the bill establishing the territory of Huron, and the bill to continue the present mode of supplying the U. S. army, were passed; a good deal of discussion was elicited by resolutions offered by Mr. Gurley, for a grant to that state of 500,000 acres of the public lands, to aid in the construction of certain canals, and a township of land, for the endowment of a College in that state; the bill for the repair and preservation of the Cumberland road, occupied the House till its adjournment.

Thursday, Jan. 22.—In Senate, Mr. Johnston introduced a bill for giving pensions to the widows and children of deceased pensioners, in certain cases; some time was spent in consideration of Executive business; adjourned over till Monday. In the House, most of the day was spent on the Cumberland road bill.

Friday, Jan. 23.—The Senate did not sit. In the House, some time was spent in considering Mr. Wickliff's resolution forbidding members to use the public stationery for their private uses; some time was also spent on the subject of the Georgia claims; various private bills were acted on.

Saturday, Jan. 24.—The Senate did not sit. In the House, an animated discussion took place on the resolution relative to the use of public stationery by members, which was finally laid on the table; Mr. Carson wished to introduce a resolution by unanimous consent of the house, but some members objected; Mr. Bartlett of the desks and tables which the members occupied, rejected, 75 to 55.

Sunday, Jan. 26.—In Senate, various petitions were offered, one by Mr. Irell, of this state; Mr. Holmes, new member from Maine, took his seat to-day; some time spent in Executive business. In the House, some time was spent on private bills, and a long discussion took place on the Cumberland road bill.

Tuesday, Jan. 27.—In Senate, some time was spent in debate on the bill for the relief of the Mississippi Land Company; a good deal of private business was acted on. In the House, after some unimportant business, the day was mostly spent in debate on the Cumberland road bill; 11 instead of 12 o'clock, was fixed as the hour at which the house will hereafter meet each day.

Wednesday, Jan. 28.—In Senate, the bill for the U. States to subscribe to the stock of the Louisville Canal, passed, 24 to 18, after a long discussion. In the House, considerable time was spent on Mr. Weems's resolution for the distribution of the public lands; a bill was reported making appropriations for fortifications; a long time was spent on the Cumberland road bill.

Thursday, Jan. 29.—In Senate, Mr. Dudley, the new senator from N. York, took his seat; the bill for the U. S. to subscribe to the Louisville canal company, was passed; some time was spent in Executive business. In the House, Mr. Weems's bill for distributing the public lands, was laid on the table; a long time was spent in debating the Cumberland road bill.

Friday, Jan. 30.—In Senate, Mr. Marks presented certain resolutions of the legislature of Pennsylvania, in favor of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia; after spending some time in executive business, the senate adjourned over till Monday, 31 February.

In the House, Mr. Hamilton, from the Retrenchment committee, reported a bill, to organize the Attorney General, Comptroller and Auditors of the Treasury, into a Board for the settlement of claims against the government of the U. S.; and to increase the duties of the Attorney General and for other purposes; after a good deal of private business had been acted on, the house adjourned.

Saturday, Jan. 31.—The Senate did not sit to-day. In the House, a bill was reported, in aid of the naval hospital fund; a great number of resolutions were offered, and the house spent a long time on private business, not particularly interesting to the reader in this part of the country.

Sunday, Feb. 2.—In Senate, Messrs. Tazewell, Sanford, and Webster, were appointed a committee for arranging the form of proceedings in counting out the votes for President and Vice President, and of notifying the persons elected, of such election; a long time was spent in Executive business, which is always transacted with closed doors. In the House, an unusual number of petitions were presented; a bill was reported for the relief of the heirs of Robert Fulton; some time was spent on the Cumberland road bill.

Uncommon Cognomen.—The number of persons carrying on business in London of the name of Smith is actually five hundred and forty-nine!

ITEMS.
A writer in the Richmond Whig, says, that nine-tenths of the people of Virginia believe that the banks are the cause of all their distresses. Mammon is an old and a great sinner.

In Dryden, N. Y. a hair ball was taken from the stomach of a fatted hog, two years old. It was oval, 10 1-2 by 15 inches in circumference. The lithica Journal says:—“We have frequently seen and read of similar balls being found in cattle but never before of one found in the stomach of a swine; the digestive powers of the animal are considered equal to the solution of a brick bat.”

A Bold Practitioner.—A steam doctor in Cincinnati, in a publication, acknowledges that he actually had the temerity to take a witness; and to the astonishment of the Asculapians, he survived it.

The finances of the state of Illinois, are \$6,000 short. Of late, several of the states have been in a condition to take the benefit of the act. Uncle Sam ought to keep his daughters in better order than allow them to get so often in debt.

It appears there is a phrenologist at Washington, taking the sizes and dimensions of the various old heads in that metropolis. Mr. Adams' and Mr. Webster's heads have been taken off already. Probably Mr. Clay's will be the next.

Miss Whipple, the editor of a new paper, called the “Original,” published at the village of Pawtucket, is said to be a young lady of considerable talents and taste. She is very industrious and writes with ease and facility. Will the time ever come when the press is to be managed altogether by the fair sex?

Banks.—A proposition is before the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to allow banks to deal in public stocks. By and by they will ask permission to trade in cotton, molasses and negroes.

The Bank of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, has thirteen paper dollars in circulation for one of specie. The Eastern Bank has \$ to 1, and the Northampton bank 11 to 1. It is said that a single broker, with a capital of \$100,000, could break all these banks in one day.

It is apprehended that several banks of Providence (Rhode Island) are under the control of one individual, and are converted into broker's shops. An inquiry into this matter has been commenced in the legislature.

The “filthy rags,” as they call the one dollar notes in Pennsylvania, have disappeared from Lancaster. Specie has taken its place.

A member of a southern legislature spoken five hours on the Tariff. “Pooh!” says a Kentucky editor, “we have members who can talk for a week on the Tariff, and from Tartary to the Rocky Mountains in breadth.”

The Tallahassee Floridian of the 6th ult. says: “Second crops of cucumbers, snap beans, cimbilins, green peas and tomatoes, have been gathered this year; the two last are still to be found in many gardens.”

Jefferson's Works.—We understand that the printing of Mr. Jefferson's Works is already begun in Charlottesville, in Virginia. The publishers have taken measures to have the work done in the handsomest manner. Skillful workmen have been employed, and types for the work were procured from the Boston Type and Stereotype Foundry in this city.

A Marble Bust of General La Fayette, of the purest Italian, and of colossal size, has been sent to the House of Representatives, from France. It is considered as a fine specimen of sculpture, and will be highly prized by the American nation. It was placed upon the desk of the Clerk of the House of Representatives on Wednesday last by order of the Speaker, and its further disposal was referred to the Committee on the Library.

A Treaty between the United States and Brazil was concluded, by Mr. Tudor, the American Charge d' Affaires at Rio Janeiro, on the 12th December.

Picture of Columbus.—An Albany paper states, that, in the year 1592, a Mrs. Farmer of that Colony presented to Gov. Van Cortlandt, for the Colony, a picture of Columbus, which had been in her family for 150 years preceding, and which was said to have been copied by an eminent artist from an original portrait of the great navigator. This picture, after having been lost for a number of years, has been lately found in some obscure corner in Albany, and is now suspended in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol of Albany.

Washington Irving, it is said, could find no portrait in Spain to be relied on. There is in the City Hall at New York, a picture, said to be of Columbus, found in a convent in Spain. *Newbern Spectator.*

A “Ladies Fair,” for the benefit of the “Female Humane Society,” was recently held in Richmond, Va. The whole receipts of the Fair were \$3,300, and the net profits \$2000.

S. Post, of Fondanbush, Pennsylvania, was found dead in his bed, recently. P. McKie, Jr. a newly appointed coroner, worded his maiden verdict thus: “That he came to his death in the natural way.”

Junius's Letters.—The editor of the Newbern (N. C.) Spectator, in speaking of the work entitled “Junius unmasked,” identifying Sir George Sackville as the author of the incomparable letters of Junius, concludes his paragraph with the following brief notice of Sir William Draper:

“It is a fact not known probably to the generality of our readers, that Sir William Draper, the victim of Junius's pen, waited upon Mr. Burke, to ascertain from him whether or not he was the author of Junius, and upon receiving an assurance that he was not, neither did he know who was, came to the conclusion that it was Sackville. Sir William, writhing under the effects of Junius's caustic lash, left his country and came to our town. Upon the walls of the old palace, a vestige which scarcely now remains, he inscribed a couplet in Latin, to which he affixed his signature. We have heard by tradition from our old inhabitants, that he was a man of pleasant and agreeable manners, and a regular attendant at the little brick church, which formerly stood in the corner of the square now occupied by the Protestant Episcopal Church.”

Mr. Benj. Ruggles, of Steubenville, Ohio, proposes to publish a plan for a universal language, in one volume—price one dollar. It is recommended by those who have examined it as very ingenious. The author states in his prospectus, that it is formed on philosophical and analogical principles; that its construction is simple and may be acquired with facility.

A new paper has been established in Vermont entitled “The Green Mountain Requiem.” The Editor had better commence operations by chanting dirges over his departed brethren of the press. We learn from the National Intelligencer that seventeen of the fraternity had become Editorially defunct within a few weeks. *Camden Journal.*

Louis Bonaparte, the Ex King of Holland, has issued a work at Paris entitled “Reponse a Sir Walter Scott sur son Histoire de Napoleon,” in which he treats the Knight with great severity.

The Mint.—By a report made to Congress at its present session, it appears that the coinage at the Mint during the last year amounts to 1,741,381 dollars 24 cents, viz. of gold, 140,145 dollars; of silver, 1,575,600 dollars; and of copper, 25,636 dollars 24 cents. Of the amount of gold coined during that period, about 46,000 dollars were received from this State.

A resolution has passed the Legislature of Louisiana, recommending an alteration of the Constitution of the United States, by which the President should be elected for six years, and be ineligible afterwards.

A letter from Washington, under date of January 7, says: “General Scott received his quietus to-day. The Committee on Military Affairs in the Senate reported on his memorial, and recommended that the prayer of the memorialists be not granted. The report fully sustains the Report of the Secretary of War, justifies the President, and considers a declaratory law on the rights and duties of brevet rank unnecessary.”

Right.—The Court of Common Council, of Hartford, have offered a reward of \$100 for the detection and conviction of the persons who burnt Gen. Jackson in effigy on the evening of the 8th of January.

Rev. Saml. L. Watson, we understand, has accepted a call from Steel Creek, N. C. congregation, which became vacant by the death of the venerable Mr. Hunter, their late Pastor. The congregation were very much united in the call of Mr. W. and their religious prospects are quite encouraging. *Chas. Observer.*

Population of Greece.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce contains a statement, received from Greece, and taken from the register of Ali Pacha, of the number of people inhabiting that country. This statement is not relied upon as furnishing an exact view of the present population; but it is thought the number of Greeks absolutely free, does not exceed 1,200,000—being those of the Peloponnesus and the Islands.

Thessaly contains 398,000 Christians, and 41,250 Turks; Eastern and Western Greece, 471,800 Christians, 15,000 Turks; Epirus 326,200 Christians, 76,300 Turks; the Morea, 650,000 inhabitants; and Southern Macedonia, 150,000, of whom 30,000 are Turks.

A GOOD PUDDING.

The following receipt for an Indian pudding to be baked, is from the Village Record:

“Scald two quarts of skim milk, stir in one pint Indian meal, or enough to make very thin mush, add a little salt—a tea cup full of molasses, a table spoonful of ginger, or a little of any other spice you like. Put it in a tin or earthen pan, and bake it in the oven three hours. It eats well without, but better with, a lump of butter, and is a luxury superior to rice or custard.”

THE PEOPLE'S VOTES.
The following is believed to be a correct statement of the votes given by the people of the United States, last November, for Jackson and Adams, for President. South Carolina appoints her Electors by the legislature, so that we have no precise means of coming at her vote. Delaware also elects by the legislature; but her congressional vote is believed to have indicated the strength of the parties. Mississippi, too, may have varied from what we have put her down at; but it is so likely we have erred against, as in favor of ourselves. Upon the whole, our statement cannot vary more than two or three thousand from the actual vote of the people. It will appear, then, that Andrew Jackson received upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand more votes from the people of the United States, as their President, than did John Quincy Adams.

States.	Jackson.	Adams.	Total.
Maine	13327	20773	34700
New Hampshire	30609	24076	54685
Massachusetts	6019	29836	35855
Rhode Island	695	2548	3243
Connecticut	4486	13342	17829
Vermont	8353	24364	32717
New York	140761	135413	276174
New Jersey	21939	23758	45697
Pennsylvania	101652	50448	152100
Delaware	4348	4769	9118
Maryland	24465	25327	50092
Virginia	26752	12101	38853
North Carolina	37837	13918	51755
Georgia	19362	642	20004
Kentucky	39071	31167	70238
Ohio	67597	63396	130993
Indiana	23237	17052	39229
Illinois	8560	4659	14219
Louisiana	4521	3995	8516
Missouri	8272	3400	11672
Tennessee	44,193	2240	46,433
Alabama	13,384	1,629	15,013
South Carolina	25,675	5,674	41,550
Mississippi	6,911	1,913	8,824
	673,049	517,091	1,200,140
	917,091		

Jackson's maj. 155,958

FOREIGN PARAGRAPHS.

We learn from Warsaw, under date of the 11th Dec. that the Grand Duke Constantine had left that city for St. Petersburg, to attend the funeral of the late Empress his mother. Her Majesty is said to have left an immense fortune, and to have bequeathed a large legacy in favor of the Greeks.

Cobbett has written a very interesting letter to the Pope, on matters and things in general, in consequence of his Holiness having said that he was surprised that the Catholics had not elected him to a seat in Parliament, when he wrote the history of the Protestant Reformation.

Governor Lumly, of Sierra Leone, is dead, being the fifth Governor in four years, who has perished in that chancel house. McCarthy, Turner, Campbell, Denham and Lumly.

It is proposed to erect stationary engines on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, which, if it succeeds, passengers can travel the road, 33 miles, for one shilling, leaving a handsome profit.

The newspaper called the *Constitutionnel*, printed at Paris, circulates 22,000 copies daily, and affords a net annual profit of \$125,000. It is only half as large as the *Enquirer*, and prints more papers than all the daily journals of this city. The London Times divides among its proprietors 130,000 per annum.

Several Egyptian officers are now in England studying the language, and the arts of war and peace. A few have completed their education and are returning.

Most of the wealthy Spaniards, expelled from Mexico have settled in Bordeaux, and by their capital and industry give a new impulse to its trade.

Key West.—By the brig Planter arrived yesterday, we have the “Key West Register” of 22d inst. published weekly by Thos. Eastin, this being the third number. It is in favor of Andrew Jackson. *Savan. Georg.*

Asaph W. Snow, of Heath, planned and joined in a workmanlike manner 500 feet of clapboards, in three hours, and four minutes.

Boots.—A communication to the United States Telegraph, says: “We saw on Monday last a pair of *water proof boots*, prepared at the factory of Mr. Walter Clarke, of this city, which were to our knowledge immersed for upwards of ninety hours in a tub of water without the least dampness visible on a paper which had been put inside for the purpose of testing the experiment; nor was the least moisture perceptible on inserting the hand into the foot of the boot. Here then we have the leather rendered entirely impervious to water, which, to those who make the study of health an object, is indeed a great desideratum.”

Elegant Compliment.—Henry Erskine being one day in London in company with the Duchess of Gordon, asked her, “Are we never again to enjoy the honor and pleasure of your grace's society at Edinburgh?” “Oh,” said she, “Edinburgh is a vile, dull place I hate it.” “Madam,” replied the gallant Barrister, “the sun might as well say, this is a vile, dark morning, I won't rise to-day.”

Salisbury:

FEBRUARY 17, 1829.

THE BANKS.

We have copied into this day's *Carolinian*, an article from the *Newbern Sentinel*, which proposes an extra session of the Legislature, "to relieve the citizens of the State from their present alarming and distressing situation." That the situation of the people is truly alarming and distressing, beyond any former example, is evident to all who have eyes to see and ears to hear, and who do not wilfully shut them both. But what plan of relief is most expedient—whether immediately to have an extra session, or to wait for the recurrence of another election, and until the convening in course of another Legislature—we confess, with our present light on the subject, we are unable to determine. We will therefore wait the further progress of things, before we will venture to say what is best to be done. But this much we will say, that the people cannot comply with the requirements of the State Bank; if the Bank persists in exacting one tenth of its debts every ninety days, the inevitable consequence must be, that thousands of our citizens will be ruined! We do not use this language hastily, and without mature consideration. We have no motive to raise an excitement against the Banks, with the view of getting indulgence, or anything of the kind; for we neither owe a cent to, nor wish to obtain a rag of their bills from them, by way of favor. It is the appalling pecuniary distress of our fellow-citizens, which stares us in the face every day, that has prompted us to take this course;—and which has satisfied us that truth and justice will not be satisfied with less than our hands. We shall resume the subject in our next; and continue to pursue it, till relief is brought home to our suffering people.

The following is the extract spoken of at the commencement of this article:

From the *Newbern Sentinel*, 31st of January.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Nothing having been done at the recent session of the Legislature for the regulation of the currency, or to relieve the citizens of the State from their alarming and distressing situation in that respect, an extra meeting of the Legislature for this sole purpose, seems required by the necessities of the case. Public sentiment, so far as comes within our knowledge, is decidedly in favor of such a proceeding. Indeed, affairs have arrived at that crisis that some immediate measure must be adopted by the General Assembly, to save the entire State from certain impoverishment and ruin.

Proof.—As one among the thousand instances that might be cited, in support of the opinion that the present regulation of the Banks must inevitably bring bankruptcy and ruin on our people, we will give a short extract from a letter written by one of the most respectable citizens of Newbern, to a gentleman of Salisbury: "Let me mention one fact, of which you are not apprised, viz: the whole of the circulating medium in the town of Newbern, at the command of the citizens, is not sufficient to purchase the produce brought to market in one day! Our business is done by drawing bills on the North, and selling them to the Banks,—a most ruinous system for the Farmer." We are similarly situated in the West, and even in a worse condition than our Eastern brethren; for the circulating medium in the hands of the people is not only totally inadequate to answer their conveniences of trade, but our remoteness from, and want of facilities of getting to market, put it out of our power to replace the money which the Banks are so rapidly extracting from our pockets; while in the East, their proximity to the sea, and their numerous navigable streams, enable every farmer to send the productions of his labor off to a market, where he will be sure of selling for cash, at some price. But if something is not soon done for the relief of the people here in the West, depend upon it we have only begun to feel the pressure of hard times. There is \$500,000 dollars owing to the Branch Bank in Salisbury; and they have only 100,000 of notes in circulation; they exact one-tenth every three months; so that, by this process, in less than one year every rag of their bills will be called in! and still the people will be indebted to the shop about 200,000 dollars!! Now where is all this money to come from?—thirty thousand dollars of which must be paid every three months! Nothing, short of the powers of Alchymy, can furnish the people with it.

Gen. Scott.—It is rumored, says the *Petersburg Intelligencer*, that Gen. Scott intends shortly to publish a reply to the reports of the committees of both houses of congress, adverse to his memorial in relation to *Brevet rank*.

The new Senate.—It is stated that Mr. Adams has convened the new Senate, agreeably to usage in such cases, to meet on the 5th of March, to pass on such appointments as the new President may make.

Dreadful Catastrophe.—It is stated in the *Knoxville Register*, that the wife of Mr. Andrew Casteel, of Rhea county, in that state, who was subject to fits, while under the influence of one, on the 6th inst. fell into the fire, with a small child in her arms! She soon recovered, arose and ran into the yard; but their clothes being in a flame, they perished before any person came to their relief. The husband was from home. When discovered, Mrs. Casteel was in the last agonies of death: the babe was found lying in the cinders and ashes of its clothes.

Beer.—Hyder A. Davis, Esq. of Chester District S. C. has commenced the Brewing Business on a large scale; and has succeeded in making Strong Beer of an excellent quality. He will be able to supply the whole Southern country with that wholesome and nutritious beverage, such quantities of which have heretofore been shipped from Europe and the Northern towns, under the name of Ale, Porter, &c. to the South, and sold at a handsome profit. Mr. Davis's brewery affords the best anti-tariff argument we have yet seen emanate from South Carolina;—there is something practical, and efficient in it. It is by the use of such arguments—and such alone—that our Northern brethren will the soonest be brought to a sense of the impolicy of their high tariff measures.

New-York.—Silas Wright, member of congress, has been elected Comptroller; and Greene C. Bronson, of Utica, Attorney General.

A dog weighing 1660 pounds, raised in Ohio, has been exhibited at Cincinnati, Louisville, &c. A man bought it for 60 dollars, and after receiving 4 or 500 dollars from exhibitions, sold it for 360 dollars.

We "give it up" now, in the way of big turnips; our Concord turnip has been eclipsed by one in Virginia. The Richmond Compiler says the Rev. W. Davis of that State, exhibited on the 23d Dec. a Turnip 3 feet in circumference, 9 inches in length, and weighing 21 pounds with the top on, and 16 without the top.

New Jersey.—Mahlon Dickerson, and Theodore Frelinghuysen, have been elected to the United States Senate from New-Jersey: they are both Jackson men.

Dr. Ephraim Bateman, who recently resigned his seat in the U. S. senate in consequence of ill health, died in New-Jersey on the 29th ult. of consumption; he was in the 49th year of his age.

Andrew J. Donaldson and Lady, Miss Eastern, Samuel J. Hays, and A. Jackson, (an adopted son of the General's) accompany Gen. Jackson to Washington. Col. Donaldson will act as his private secretary; he is nephew to Mrs. Jackson.

Mr. Wirt, attorney general of the United States, has had a dangerous attack of apoplexy. Joint resolutions have passed the Kentucky senate with only three dissenting voices, for Congress to appropriate money to aid the colonization society.

Masonry.—An anti-masonic meeting recently held at Fall River, Massachusetts, after belaboring the Masons with all the abuse they could invent, at last solemnly resolved to give a name to Masonry; they finally agreed that it should be called "Noodleism!" Now if we were permitted to name those folks who make such a splutter against masonry, because of their old womanish propensity to be at the bottom of all secrets, we should not hesitate to pronounce them the real "Noodleists."

Indian Lands in N. Carolina.—Mr. Carson, from this state, submitted a resolution in the House of Reps. of the U. S. on the 27th ult. for an appropriation to extinguish the Indian title to the remaining reservations of land which they lay claim to in this state. It would be particularly desirable if Congress would make such an appropriation, since our Legislature has refused to ratify the contracts entered into by Gen. Saunders, for the purchase, by this state, of the Indian claims in Haywood (now Macon) county.

On the 28th, Mr. Branch offered a similar resolution in the Senate.

In the House, on the 2d February, Mr. Carson, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which the subject was referred on the 27th of January, reported a bill authorizing the President of the United States to extinguish the title of certain Indian reservations of Land within the State of North Carolina, which was read twice and committed to a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Edward Livingston, the profound and eloquent advocate, the veteran statesman, the sterling Republican, and the most accomplished gentleman, has, we rejoice to hear, been elected by the legislature of Louisiana, a Senator in Congress from that state, for six years, from the 4th of March next, in place of Mr. Bogdany, whose term of office will then expire. There were five ballottings before a choice was effected. Mr. Livingston was opposed by the present incumbent, Mr. Bogdany, Mr. Henry Johnson, late Governor, Mr. Butler, and Mr. Bowie. The unwarrantable combination that was formed against Mr. Livingston, and which resulted in defeating his re-election to the House of Representatives, has happily been the means of translating him to a higher sphere of usefulness, and assured the country of his valuable services for six years. He will be an ornament to the councils of the nation; Louisiana has honored herself in sending him there.

Gen. Andrew Jackson, the President elect of the United States, is no doubt at Washington City at this time. Our last accounts left him at Pittsburgh, where he arrived in a steam-boat, in good health; and would proceed from thence by the most direct route to Washington in his own carriage. He received the most distinguished marks of attention and respect, wherever he stopped. It was his desire to avoid all unnecessary pomp and show, and in that determination, he frequently declined public dinners, &c. tendered him on his route.

LITHOTOMY.

To the Editor of the *Western Carolinian*.

Sir: I have been induced, from motives of humanity, to request the favor of you to insert in your paper that I have had the operation known by the above name, performed on me with perfect success. I had suffered more than death, for several years, with a stone in the bladder. I applied to the most eminent surgeons in the section of country where I live: some said it was inflammation, and others that it was a glandular affection, and incurable. Finally, at the suggestion of Dr. Scott, I applied to Doct. Bartlett Jones, of Lancaster District, S. C.; who, assisted by several of his medical friends, performed the operation, and extracted a stone from my bladder nearly as large as an egg, very rough. From the fact that the stone (or gravel) adhered more than usual to the bladder, the operation was rendered difficult and tedious. In about seven weeks, I could walk; and in twelve weeks, I considered myself well, and perfectly clear of any symptoms of the disease.

JOHN BRANDON.

Rowth county, N. C. Feb. 10th, 1829.

N. B. I beg permission, for the consolation of the unfortunate *Wind*, from what is called *Cataract*, that Dr. Jones has lately relieved several, who had been blind for many years, some of whom were seventy years old! He operated on a lady who had been blind for ten years perfectly blind of both eyes: from one eye he extracted the cataract; the other he depressed, or coaxed, as it is termed: both succeeded; and she can now see to read small print.

A Female Clerk.—In the village of Mistrerton, near Yeovil, England, a woman, named Mary Mundford, has officiated in Church, as clerk and sexton, upwards of twenty years, to the great satisfaction of the parishioners; and this, together with the making black-puddings, for which she has a great demand in the surrounding

country, affords her a comfortable maintenance.

[The above is somewhat odd; but in the Town of Salisbury, commonwealth of North Carolina, and United States of North America, (we like to be particular, so that nobody may be mistaken in the place) in one of the three large houses of public worship, which, to the lasting credit of our citizens, have been erected within a very few years, and dedicated to the service of the living God, a young lady clerks regularly, during the absences of the gentlemen who officiate in that capacity—which is frequently the case.]

A Tract Society, auxiliary to the Salisbury Tract Society, has been formed in Concord, Cabarrus county: Rev. Jesse Rankin, President; Thomas V. Canon, Vice President; Jesse Brown, Secretary; John W. Hamilton, Treasurer; Jas. G. Spears, David Miller, Abram Area, Directors; John F. Phifer, jr. Paul B. Bavinger, Mrs. Mary M. Canon, Mrs. Mary L. Alexander, Solicitors.

John Giles, and Andrew Mathews, 2d inst. Messrs. Commissioners of Salisbury, for two years; and James A. Locke, Magistrate of Police, for one year. The municipality of the town is now composed of the following persons:

MOSES A. LOCKE, Magistrate of Police.
JOHN GILES,
D. F. CALDWELL,
SAM'L REEVES,
EDWARD CRESS,
ANDR MATHIEU,
JOHN H. HARDIE, Chk. B. C.

By a law passed year before last, the Sheriff of Rowan is, ex-officio, collector of the town taxes.

NEW YORK, FEB. 1.

FROM EUROPE.

The ship *Geo. Clinton*, from Liverpool, brings accounts to the 27th Dec. Ireland.—At a late aggregate meeting of the Catholics, Lord Killen in the chair, it was determined to petition for unconditional emancipation. It was further agreed to petition in behalf of the Jews. Lord Lansdown and Sir Francis Burdett are to be requested to present the petition.

A postscript to the *Liverpool Mercury* of Dec. 26, states, that a rumor is abroad that Mr. O'Connell has quarrelled with his catholic colleagues, and that he will take the required oaths at the opening of the session. This is highly improbable.

France.—It will be seen that there is a prospect of a little brush between France and Algiers.

Accounts from Lisbon insinuate, that Don Miguel is actually defunct; if so, why in the name of mortality is it not officially announced?

The King of England has received the young Queen at Windsor, as Queen of Portugal.

The Morea.—The whole of the French troops would return from the Morea, as soon as Col Fabvier had organised a corps of 10,000 natives for the maintenance of the autonomy of Count Capo d'Istria, the President of Greece.

The following letter from the Duke of Wellington, prime minister of England, to the Catholic Bishops of Ireland, will be interesting to the friends of Irish emancipation:

London, Dec. 11, 1828. "My Dear Sir: I have received your letter of the 4th inst. and I assure you that you do me justice in believing that I am sincerely anxious to witness the settlement of the Roman Catholic Question, which, by benefiting the state, would confer a benefit on every individual belonging to it. But I confess I see no prospect of such a settlement. Party has been mixed up with the consideration of the question to such a degree, such violence prevails every discussion of it, that it is impossible to prevail upon men to consider it dispassionately.

"If we could bury it in oblivion for a short time, and employ that time diligently in the consideration of its difficulties on all sides, (for they are very great) I should not despair of seeing a satisfactory remedy.

"Believe me, my dear Sir, ever your most faithful humble servant.

WELLINGTON."

Mr. Hamilton yesterday, from the Committee on Retrenchment, reported a Bill to reduce the interest on the United States six per cent Stock, and to provide for the redemption thereof.

Nat. Journal, 6th inst.

From the *New-York Enquirer*.

The Bible.—It is stated in the English papers, that a very interesting discovery has been made in Persia, of the Book of Jasher, mentioned in Joshua 10, which has been procured at very great expense, having been preserved in that country since the return of the Jews from the Babylonish captivity. It is in this book where we shall find the particulars of commanding the sun to stand still upon Gibeon.

There are many interesting biblical discoveries yet to be made, and it is evident that they will be made in Persia, for the Jews, after their seventy years' captivity, left several of their sacred books in Persia, which no doubt were preserved by that portion of their brethren who were content with the administration of Cyrus, and preferred remaining in Babylon; in fact, the permission granted by that great monarch, and confirmed by Darius, permitting them to return to their native land, was so promptly accepted, that many religious works were left behind. We have, at least, eight or ten Books referred to in the bible: "Book of the Acts of Solomon," "Book of the Chronicles of the Kings of Judah," "Book of Samuel

the Seer," "Book of Nathan the Prophet," "Book of Gad the Seer," "The Visions of Iddo the Seer," "Book of Shemiah the Prophet," "Book of Jehu."

The recovery of these books would throw great light upon many important facts, and explain points upon which there exists the most contradictory opinions.

We shall doubtless find many of the missing books in Persia, and no place more likely than Ecstana, the ancient Shushan, the city in which the Jews enjoyed the greatest privileges after their escape from Haman; and we trust, that the discovery of the Book of Jasher may be followed by unremitting efforts to procure the others.

The legislature of Louisiana, not being able to do any business for a week for want of a quorum, the attending members absent members, and stopping there.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, Dec. 27. "Our Corn market continues very flat, and prices almost nominal. The little doing in Flour, is at 42s, and by retail at 44s. a 45s. "We had a better demand for Cotton yesterday, and about 5000 bales sold; but previous prices are scarcely maintained. The sales this week amount to 10,200 bales."

A number of hyeneal and obituary notices came to hand too late for this weeks paper; they shall be attended to in our next.

MARRIED.

In Lumberton, Robeson county, on the 28th ult. by the Rev. Colin M'Iver, Thomas A. Norment, Esq. Merchant of Charlotte, to Miss Penelope K. Rowland, daughter of General Alford Rowland, of the former place.

In Sumner county, Tennessee, by the Rev. Mr. Hume, on the 2d ultimo, Samuel Houston, Esq. Governor of that state, to Miss Eliza Allen, daughter of John Allen, Esq.

In Brunswick county, Virginia, Dec. 16th, Rev. A. Converse, editor of the *Richmond Family Visitor*, to Miss Flavia Booth, of Massachusetts.

DIED.

In Wilks county, on the 1st inst. Maj. Nathaniel Gordon, aged 45 years. He was a member of the House of commons of the last General Assembly of this state.

Also, in Ireland, on the 7th inst. Thomas Belt, Esq., a highly respectable citizen of that county; aged about 60 years.

In this county, on the 6th inst. Mr. James Lowry, in the 37th year of his age.

In Salem, Mass. on the 20th January, the honorable and venerable Timothy Pickering, aged 84 years—most of the incidents of whose eventful life were connected with the Revolution, Independence, measures and politics of our beloved country. He was colonel of one of the first patriotic regiments in this State; afterwards an Aid to General Washington, and subsequently Secretary of State, National Senator, &c.

Boston Palladium.

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury Prices, Feb. 14th.—Cotton (in seed) 13 to 20 cents, corn 20 to 25, pork 3.50 to 4, butter 2.00 to 2.25, molasses 40 to 50, sugar 40 to 75, Irish potatoes 40 to 50, sweet do. 30 to 40, brown sugar 12 to 15, coffee 16 to 22, salt 1.25 to 1.50, houseman cloth 30 to 50, whiskey 22 to 25, bacon 8 to 10.

Fayetteville, February 5th.—Cotton 7 1/2 to 8 1/2, bacon 5 to 8, peach brandy 55 apple do 40 to 4, butter 15 to 20, corn 35 to 40, flaxseed 9, flour 6.00 to 7.25, land 7 1/2, molasses 40, sugar 10 1/2 to 11 salt 90 to 91, tallow 8, wheat 1.36, whiskey 25 to 30, N. C. bank notes 1 1/2 a 2 per cent. premium, Cape Fear, 1 1/2 a 2 1/2.

Charleston, Feb. 2nd.—Cotton 8 to 9 1/2 cents, flour 9 1/2, whiskey 27 to 28, bacon 7 to 7, hams 10 best kind of bagging 20 to 25, salt 45 to 50, corn 47, coffee 12 1/2 to 15, North Carolina bank bills 1 1/2 to 2 per cent. discount; Georgia, 1 ditto.

Camden, Feb. 7.—Cotton 7.50 to 8 1/2, flour 5 1/2 a 6 1/2 for that made at Camden mills, wheat \$1. corn 37 1/2 to 40, oats 30, salt 87 1/2.

Baltimore, Feb. 6th.—Flour \$4 to 9.50, cotton 10 to 11, whiskey 24 to 25 1/2, bacon 7 to 11, best kind of bagging 20 to 25, salt 45 to 50, corn 47, coffee 12 1/2 to 15, North Carolina bank bills 1 1/2 to 2 per cent. discount; Georgia, 1 ditto.

Richmond, Feb. 6th.—Cotton 9 a 9 1/2, flour 7.75 to 8, wheat 1.55 to 1.60, corn 50 a 50, bacon 6 to 7, brandy apple 35 to 35, old peach do 90 a 1, whiskey 29 to 31, leaf tobacco 2 1/2 to 3, North Carolina bank bills 3 1/2 discount, S. Carolina 1 1/2, Georgia 2 1/2.

Petersburg, Feb. 6th.—Cotton 8 1/2 to 9 1/2, flour 7.75 to 8, apple brandy 40, peach do. 45 to 75, salt 91, tobacco 2.50 to 7.85, wheat 1.60, whiskey 32 to 35; N. Carolina bank bills 3 to 4, S. Carolina 1 1/2 to 2, Georgia 3—Darlen 5.

Columbia, S. C. Feb. 6th.—Cotton 8 1/2 to 9, flour 6 to 8 1/2, whiskey 35 to 45, bacon 8 to 10, wheat 87 1/2 to 100, corn 40 to 45, salt 87, North Carolina Bank Bills 5 to 7 per cent. discount, Georgia Bank Bills 1 1/2 to 2 per cent. discount.

Newbern, Feb. 7th.—Cotton 8 a 8 1/2, flour 7.50 to 8, wheat \$1, bacon 6 to 8, salt 55 to 60, peach brandy 60, apple do. 45, whiskey 35.

Wilmington, Jan. 28.—Cotton 8.53 to 9, corn 40 to 45, beeswax 22, bacon 8 to 10, salt 70 to 75, whiskey 30 to 32, apple brandy 35 to 37, flour 8.50 to 8, leaf tobacco 4 to 4.5.

New-York, Jan. 30th.—Cotton 9 1/2 to 11 1/2 flour 6.50 to 8.50, cotton bagging made of hemp 19 to 21, wheat 1.60 to 1.70, oak tann'd sole leather 20 to 25, hemlock do. 18 to 23, hams 9 to 10, salt 45 to 50, apple brandy 36 to 40, whiskey 25 to 26, leaf tobacco 3 to 12, yellow beeswax 23 to 24, North Carolina bank bills 4 1/2 per cent. discount, South Carolina 2 1/2, Georgia 4, Virginia 1 per cent. do.

Boston, Feb. 2nd.—Cotton 12 to 13, flax 10 to 13, flour 8.25 to 9.37, corn 60 to 64, cheese 3 to 5, apple brandy 37, tallow 8.

New-York, Feb. 2nd.—Cotton 9 1/2 to 10, flour 6.50, land 6 to 7, whiskey 25 to 37, tallow 6, N. Carolina bank bills 8 to 10 per cent. dis.

Memphis, Tenn. Dec. 13.—Bacon 7 to 8, cotton 25 to 30, butter 12 to 14, flour 5.50 to 6, corn 25 to 30, peach brandy 62 to 75, apple do. 25 to 30, whiskey 25 to 28.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 22nd.—Cotton 12 1/2, feathers 24 cents, flaxseed 37 to 40, flour 5.50 to 5.75, Koshawa salt 50 cents, peach brandy 62, apple do. 37, whiskey 19 to 24, tallow 7, tobacco 3 to 8 cents per lb.

New-Orleans, Dec. 27.—Louisiana cotton 9 to 13, flour 7.25 to 7.50, whiskey 25.

Savannah, Jan. 12nd.—Cotton 8 1/2 to 9 1/2, Flour 9.50 to 10, whiskey 28 to 30, bacon 6.25 to 7, hams 12.50, salt 55; N. C. notes 5 to 6 1/4.

Packet Book Lost.

WAS lost, on Tuesday, the 10th February, a small red morocco packet book, containing a small amount of money, and some papers of value; it was lost either in Salisbury, or between there and Haden's place, on the Randolph road, 3 miles east of the Bridge. A reasonable reward will be given for its delivery to the Western Carolinian printing office in Salisbury. 155 Feb. 12th, 1829. SPENCER CLARK.

For Sale.

On moderate terms, for cash; or on a credit, for approved paper, a new, well made Sleigh. Those who wish to supply themselves with such a vehicle, could do well to apply soon, as it is believed not soon offer again. EDWARD CRESS, Salisbury, Feb. 7th, 1829. 34

For Sale.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a House of Entertainment, two hundred yards east of the Court House, (Wayne county, N. C.) for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, and all others who may favor him with their company. There will be no pains spared on his part to render them comfortable. His table shall be furnished with the best that the Market affords, and an attentive hostler will be provided. JNO. R. BLEDSOE, February 1st, 1829. 3156

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE AERONAUT.

WILL stand this season in the county of Rowan, at Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays, at the plantation of the late Dr. Robt. Moore, on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. The season will commence the 1st of March, and end 1st August. Twelve Dollars will be charged for the season, payable by ten dollars before the season expires; Eight Dollars the leap; and Twenty Dollars to insure. For Pedigree and description of Aeronaut, see handbills.

STEPHEN L. FERRAND, CHARLES L. BOWERS.

Feb. 12th, 1829. [34—1st Aug.]

N. B. Great care will be taken to give general satisfaction; but we cannot be liable for accidents. Grain will be furnished, at the market price, to mares sent from a distance.

Carriages and Coaches, made by Samuel Lander.

Having erected a shop, and procured materials for the purpose of Mr. Lander's carrying on the above business, and the *Windsor and Fancy Chair* business, I can inform the public that they can be supplied at the above establishment, in Lincoln, N. Carolina. Mr. Lander, as a workman, perhaps is not surpassed by any in the state, and by few in the U. States. The patronage of the public is humbly solicited, will be thankfully received, and I think I can with safety say the work will be made faithfully and honestly, and will be sold upon reasonable terms. 156 February 12th, 1829. JAS. BIVINGS.

Lots and Houses for Sale

IN MORGANTON, N. CAROLINA.

The subscriber wishes to sell a Lot and New Buildings, joining the Town of Morganton, situated 150 yards from the court house, at the fork of two public roads, leading north and north-west of said Town.

The new house lately built by John Roane, with two rooms above, and the same below stairs, with a fire place in each, and one room below stairs between the dwelling house and kitchen. There are on the lot a good kitchen, with stone chimneys, good smoke-house, paved garden, and stables, &c.; all newly built in the years 1827 and 1828; the house has to it two brick chimneys, one of them built with a fire place above and below on the outside, intended to have built to it an addition when necessary.

Terms: either cash notes or likely young negroes, as may be agreed on.

He would also sell the store house in which he now lives, being a large two story house, just finished and painted, with all the necessary buildings on the lot; a good orchard, well, stables, &c. Terms, cash. He will sell low for cash, or young negroes. Application should be made immediately to the subscriber, who will be at home all spring, excepting three first weeks in April. WILLIAM ROANE, Morganton, 7th Feb. 1829. 34-56, 58-60

N. B. Also, a small tract of Wood Land, adjoining, is offered for sale.

Albert Torrence,

HAVING associated himself with *Horton & Hutton*, of Fayetteville, as partners in trade, the business will hereafter be conducted under the name of *Horton, Hutton, & Co.* in Fayetteville, and A. TORRENCE & Co. in Salisbury.

J. TORRENCE & CO.

Are now receiving, and will continue to keep on hand, an extensive assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

which they offer low for cash. Also, a large assortment of

Shoes and Leghorn Bonnets.

All those indebted to the subscriber, will please call and settle their accounts. 51

January 12th, 1829. A. TORRENCE.

CAUTION.—All persons are cautioned, Against trading for a certain note of hand, given by me to John Roach, for 100 dollars, and dated 8th January, 1829; as it was obtained by fraud, and I am determined not to pay it, unless I am compelled by law. A. HATCH.

Lexington, Feb. 12th, 1829. 3156

NOTICE.—Whereas my wife Rebecca Bird, has left my bed and board, from a cause which precludes the possibility of a return, I therefore forewarn all persons from trading with or crediting her on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debts which she may contract. W. M. C. BIRD, Feb. 12th, 1829. 3156

Kyles and Meenan.
EARNESTLY request those indebted to them to make payment: the nature of their business precludes the possibility of further indulgence than till February court. 3154

TO THE PUBLIC.
COWAN & REEVES,
HAVE just received, from New-York and Philadelphia, at their Store at Wood Grove, Rowan county, twelve miles west of Salisbury, a general assortment of fresh
Dry Goods, Cutlery, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

Which they are determined to sell unusually low for CASH or COTTON, or on a short credit to punctual customers. As they will replenish their stock at short intervals, from the Northern markets, and keep the newest and most approved kinds of Goods, they feel a confidence in inviting their friends and the public to call.

Cabinet Making Business.
HORATIO WOODSON
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, that he has commenced the Cabinet Making Business, in the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. Peter Krider as a shoe shop, adjoining Mr. Jones' tavern, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in the above business, on the shortest notice, and on moderate terms. As he intends to employ the best of Workmen, and has no apprentices, he has no hesitation in saying his work will be well done. Repairing of all kinds done on the shortest notice.

He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; and hopes by strict attention to business to gain their custom. No exertions will be spared on his part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

N. B. Good Walnut Plank will be received in part may for work. H. W. January 19, 1829. 4/54

WAGONERS,
Driving to Fayetteville.
WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the Wagon Yard, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style. 09
Fayetteville, 1st April, 1828.

THE
Factorage and Commission Business
continued by the subscriber in Charleston, S. C. Edgewood's share, where his services will be devoted to the interests of those who commit business to his care. For the convenience of his customers, he has made arrangements with the following gentlemen, to receive and forward Cotton or goods, to or from his address, without delay, and with the least possible expense; namely: Jos. H. Townes, at Cheraw; Chas. J. Shannon, Camden; and M. Antonio, of Columbia.

HENRY W. CONNER.
Charleston, 1st Oct. 1828 13/55

Notice,
THAT we, Peter Newton, and Edward Mac Grath, have entered into copartnership in their mechanical business of
Plastering, Brick Laying, Painting, &c.
Lincolnton, Dec. 15th, 1828. 26

A SALE OF VALUABLE
Green River Lands.

STATE of North Carolina, Supreme Court, December term, 1828: Kesannah Pickett and others, vs. Susanah Johns and others. By virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court, made in said cause, on Monday, the 16th day of March next, on the premises, I shall expose to sale, to the highest bidder, that valuable tract of Land and Plantation, lying in Rutherford county on both sides of Green River, where the Road to Mills' crosses the said River, now in occupancy of James McKinnis. The tract contains, it is supposed, about 1000 acres; of which, a large proportion is dry swamp, of a quality excellent by none on the River. On the tract are good orchards of fruit, and adjoining it, is a most excellent range for stock. It is advantageously situated for a Tavern, and has been valued at from \$6000 to \$8000.

Terms of sale: purchase money to be paid in three equal instalments, at 12, 18, and 24 months, with interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by bonds, payable to me, with approved securities; no title will be made till the payment of the purchase money, and then only under the direction of the Court.

JOHN L. HENDERSON, C. S. C.
Raleigh, Jan. 24th, 1829 31/56

Lost, or Mistaid,
THE certificate of two shares in the Capital Stock of the State Bank of North Carolina; for the renewal of which, application will be made to the Directory of said Bank at the appropriate time. JNO. L. HENDERSON.
August 30th, 1828. 30

A certain Cure for Intemperance.
THE subscriber has discovered a certain remedy for those who are unfortunately addicted to that most wretched of all vices, the too free use of ardent spirits, a single trial of the prescription will prove its efficacy. Letters addressed to the subscriber post paid enclosing two dollars will be promptly attended to, by a remittance of the medicine and directions.
WM. L. AUSTIN.
N. B. Printers friendly to the cause of the unfortunate drunkards, will please give this an insertion.

Salisbury Light Infantry Blues.
YOU are required to appear in full uniform, at the Court-house in Salisbury, on Saturday, the 28th day of February next, the last Saturday in the month. As Capt. Lemly intends resigning, having been appointed Adjutant of the regiment, you will be required to elect, on that day, some suitable gentleman as your Commander; it is particularly desirable, therefore, that every member of the company should be punctual in his attendance.
By order, JOHN H. HARDIE, Sec'y.
January 19th, 1828. 4/53

Regimental Orders.
THE officers of the 63d Regt. N. C. Militia, will appear at the court-house in Salisbury, 10 o'clock, A. M. on Friday, the 27th inst. armed and equipped as the law directs, for Drill. By order of Edw. Yarbro, Col. Comdt.
SAML. LEMLY, Acting Adj. 3155
Feb. 3d, 1829.

Cotton Yarn.
FOR sale, wholesale and retail, Sewn Cotton, Number 6 to 15, inclusive, at the Factory prices, from Fayetteville. Apply to
J. MURPHY, Agent.
Salisbury, May 5, 1828. [14]

Sale of Land for Taxes.
THE following tracts of land will be sold, for cash, at the court-house in Salisbury, on Monday, the 16th of February, 1829; or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1827.

120 Acres, belonging to the estate of Valentin Smith, deceased.
House and Lot, given in by Ralph Kealer.
135 Acres, given in by Daniel Rough.
332 Acres, given in by John Trexler;
100 acres, given in by Henry Knap.
299 acres, given in by Nicholas Rymer.
104 acres, given in by John Sheppard.
104 acres, given in by Enoch Philips.
330 acres, given in by George Ritchey.
105 acres, given in by Philip Shive.
120 acres, given in by Andrew Setzer.
Also, 1 House and Lot by the same; and for Town Tax, for 1828.

Dec. 29, 1828. [1829] F. SLATER, Sh. 154

225,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE!
THE subscriber will sell two hundred and twenty five thousand Acres of LAND, lying in the counties of Buncombe and Haywood in the state of North Carolina, on the waters of Swannano, French Broad, Tuckasee and Oconalufy Rivers. The healthiness of this section of North Carolina is well known. The Land is of a good quality, and for grazing, surpassed by none, even in the more western states. It lies generally in large bodies; but will be sold in quantities to suite the convenience of purchasers, except one Tract of fifty thousand acres, lying on both sides of the French Broad River, partly in Buncombe and partly in Haywood counties, on which large and rich Banks of Iron Ore have recently been discovered. Terms will be made accommodating, by the agent, who may generally be found in Asheville.
JAS. COOK, Agent.
Nov. 14th, 1828. 6mt66

Mills and Lands.
THE valuable Mills and Lands formerly the property of Geo. Saner, dec'd. are offered for sale by the late purchasers. This land lies on Dutchman's creek, 4 miles east of Mocksville, adjoining the Giles Mumford tract, and is equal to any land in Rowan county, with a large proportion of superior meadow; the Mills are of superior construction, and have now a very good and increasing run of custom; the water-power can very conveniently be made to drive any kind of Machinery. For other particulars, and terms, apply to Thomas D. Gibbs, one of the proprietors, on the premises.
17th

THOMAS D. GIBBS,
JOSEPH HANES,
PETER SANER,
JACOB SANER,
MARTIN SANER.

May 23d, 1828.
N. B. Another tract, belonging to Peter Saner, adjoining the above, containing 225 acres, will be sold in connexion with the above, or separately as may best suit the purchaser; which is likewise first rate land.

Also, will be sold, a lot adjoining the town of Mocksville, containing ten acres of land, with a good dwelling-house, with out-houses, and an excellent garden; this property will be sold low, on accommodating terms. Apply as above.

COMMITTED TO THE JAIL

OF Mecklenburg county, on the 28th day of December last, a negro man named Daniel, who says he belongs to a man by the name of George Law. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
JOHN SLOAN, Saff.
Jan. 8th, 1829. [50] of Mecklenburg county.

State of North Carolina, Iredell county:
SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall term, 1828. S. Jane Morrison vs. Hezekiah Morrison: Petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Hezekiah Morrison is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore, ordered by the court that notice be given by publication in the Star, printed in Raleigh, and in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for three months, that unless the said Hezekiah appear before the judge at our next court to be held for the county of Iredell, at the court-house in Statesville, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and answer the said petition, the same will be heard ex parte, and judgment be rendered against him pro confesso.
3mt58 Teste: JAS. CAMPBELL, CPE.

State of North Carolina, Lincoln county:
SUPERIOR Court of Law, Oct. term, 1828: Catharine Rhyne vs. Michael Rhyne: Petition for divorce and alimony. Whereas a subpoena and alias have been issued against the defendant in this case, and which were returned by the Sheriff of Lincoln county that the said defendant was not found; and proclamation having been made publicly at the court-house door of said county, by the said Sheriff, for the defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the said subpoena, and he having failed: It is therefore ordered by court, that notice be given 3 months in the Western Carolinian and Raleigh Star, for the defendant to appear at the next superior court of law to be held for Lincoln county, at the court-house in Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to answer or demur to the petition, and be taken, pro-lawson Henderson, clerk of said court, at Lincolnton, the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1828, and in the 53d year of the Independence of the United States. 3mt57
LAWSON HENDERSON.

State of North Carolina:
BURKE County Superior Court of Law, Sept. term 1828: Margaret Conway vs. John Conway: Petition for Divorce. Ordered by Court that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Register, and Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at next court and plead on the 4th Monday of March next. Given under my hand W. W. ERWIN, CPE. By E. A. ERWIN, D. C. 3mt56

POETRY.
THE BOWL WE TIP.
BY THOMAS MOORE.
The bowl we tip,
When love we sip,
Contains both sweet and sour;
And those who drink,
Must never think
To escape their acid power.

The bliss we sip
From beauty's lip,
Is gone as soon as tasted;
And oft our time
Spent in our prime
Of life, in love is wasted.

For though there flows
From love's young rose
The sweetest sweets; there glitters
'Neath every leaf
The seed of grief,
Of life in love is wasted.

Then when you dip
Your trembling lip
In Cupid's bowl, prepare
To leave behind
Your peace of mine,
Or never venture there.

TWO WONDERS.—A Dialogue.
Tom.
I wonder once, as it is sung,
Could speak so loud without a tongue,
That you could hear her full a mile hence,
Dick.

A greater wonder I can tell:
I knew a woman very well,
That had a tongue, and yet kept silence.
Epitaph on an Infant.
He took the cup of life to sip;
Far better 'twas to drain;
He put it quickly from his lip,
And went to sleep again.

Inscription for a Gaming House.
Three ample doors this mansion bath,
Their names—hope, infancy and death;
The first alone for entrance made,
The others are for those—'who've played.

Not he first fell from Eden's happy place;
Not he entailed destruction on our race;
He, like all men, both subjects and their kings,
Was wise enough, till led by apron strings!

From the Newbern Spectator.
Reflections of a Member of Assembly towards the close of the Session.

We sit still here in cool debate,
While the people still on us do wait,
Expecting daily to hear good news;
But the longer we sit the worse confus'd.

We meet at ten and sit till two,
And then debate, but nothing do;
The State is no better, the law no worse,
And nothing done that's worth a curse.

We have been sitting here near fifty days,
To legislate in various ways;
I think we had better now adjourn,
Least we take some worse turn.

[What a poet.....and what a Legislator, too?] **DIVERSITY.**
FROM THE ST. G. GAZETTE.

Death.—To a notice of a sudden death, the editor of a paper in the interior of this State adds the following:

"This affords another proof of the uncertainty of human life." Surely it does mingle with the world of proof before us—but why note it as such? No one doubts that the sun shines; yet, who adduces proofs of the fact from occasional instances? The world is full of death—man walks among the spirits and over the abode of his ancestors, a single life in a wilderness of death. All that we see, and all that we admire, is only the going out of life, and the advent of death is all.

What is it that has thinned the circle of our acquaintance, dimmed the bright eyes, and hushed the mirthful voice? What is it that makes so many "mourners go about the streets?" What is it that has strewed the lilies upon the visages of her to whose beauty youth did reverence; and what palsies the hand that traces this scroll, almost illegible by the sinuosity of the lines—and what sends the blood feverishly to the throbbing head, (and why not the swelling heart that indites it?)—What but Death, Death, Death! And he who would talk of "proofs of the uncertainty of human life," should hold a court of inquest in a charnel house, and summon the dead men's bones to give testimony between life and death.

RELIGION IN INDIANA.
Extract of a letter from the Rev. W. Sickels, to the corresponding Secretary of the General Assembly's Board of missions; dated Indianapolis; Nov. 23, 1828.

The state of religion in the Presbyterian church in Indiana is at this time, more promising than at any former period. During the summer and autumn, many congregations have been favoured with the special influences of the Holy Spirit. More than 500 persons have been added to the Presbyterian church in this state, on confession of their faith, during the past year, and it is believed a more lively interest is manifesting itself in the benevolent and religious operations of the day than heretofore.

CURES FOR RHEUMATISM.
A correspondent of the Albany Daily Advertiser informs the editors of that paper, that during a short confinement from an attack of Rheumatism, his kind friends and neighbors have visited him, and recommended, beside a great many more, the following infallible remedies for that disorder:

"Blue clay mixed with vinegar and salt, applied cold to the part affected; beef brine applied hot; live angle worms, put on crawling; pulverized brimstone and turpentine, mixed; cider and brandy and red pepper, bathe the part and drink plentifully; raw musk rat skins, fur next to the part affected; rautocash-o-oil; tar, brimstone and saltpeter, mixed to a salve and applied hot; skunk's grease; the marrow of a horses off hind leg; gin and saltpeter, to drink; camphor and alcohol; bark of mountain ash steeped in brandy; root of skunks cabbage, made a poultice of; marrow of hogs jaws, oint with it; hops steeped in vinegar; rattle snakes skins, bound around; slices of fat pork spread with pulverized saltpeter, and applied; carry a certain bone of a certain animal in my waistcoat pocket nine days; ginger and ground red pepper, mixed with hogs lard; old shoes, burnt to charcoal, pulverized and mixed with raw whiskey and vinegar, drink nine spoonful a day; friction of the part affected by the hands of a pure blooded African; equal parts of wild turnip, Cayenne pepper and gunpowder, steeped in cider brandy, nine spoonful a day, nine days in succession. This is an antidote to inflammation with a vengeance to it: my teeth are yet blazing like light-wood."

Divorces in France.—The following is the system of divorce in France. If either the man or woman wish to be divorced, they must give notice of it to the Prefect, and six months' time is necessary before it takes place; in the interim the necessary arrangements for the maintenance of the children are as follows:—"The girls are generally consigned to the care of the mother, and the boys to the father; a very minute investigation takes place of the father's or mother's fortune, so that the children are certain of being provided for. If a man is rich, and is the party that sues for the divorce, he must return all his wife's jointure, and settle a maintenance on her for life. If a woman sues for the divorce, the wife must return every article of present she has received from her husband, even before marriage. The woman is not compelled however, to maintain her husband, after divorce, but must her children. If the father marries, and has heirs by his last marriage, the children by the former wife have the same claim to the patrimony as the others."

Requisites.—There are five requisites for a professed drunkard:—A face of brass; nerves of steel; lungs of leather; heart of stone; and an incombustible liver.

At a turkey shooting and card playing frolic in Dummerston, Vt. on the 19th inst. a rifle was accidentally discharged, and the ball went through the side of the house into the room among the card players, where it passed through the thigh of one person and the body of another. The latter died in about an hour after the accident.

Industrious apprentices.—The master of a ship walking on deck called into the hold, "Who is there?" A boy answered, "Will, sir." "What are you doing?" "Nothing, sir." "Is Tom there?" "Yes," said Tom. "What are you doing?" "Helping Will, sir."

A neat one.—The Boston Palladium, in given an account from another paper, of the bad custom of suffering dogs to enter houses of worship, observes:—"This evil does not exist in Boston. The dogs, instead of disturbing divine service, go out of town with those who have no time to attend meeting."

Husks, &c.—Cobbett states that he has received from a paper manufacturer at Guilford, fifty sheets of paper made from the husks of his own corn, which he had only sent off the week before. This, he says, is a discovery absolutely without a parallel, and will save the nation a million a year; sent out of it for rags. He says he will cancel the title-pages of his book, which is already printed, for the purpose of having the title-pages printed on paper made out of the husks of the corn itself.

New-Year's Tax.—The custom of making a levy on the pocket in the shape of New-Year's presents, is very humorously treated in the Boston Galaxy. A girl went to a respectable merchant, and said "Papa wishes you a happy new-year, and says he will take the pay in loaf sugar."

Tricks in Trade.—A pair of elegantly matched ponies, belonging to the south were on a visit to this city, and on inspecting one of them closely, the animal was found to have a glass eye, a close resemblance to the natural one, and the animal blink'd, closed the lid over the artificial as well as the real one. It seems that a nail in the manger had struck out the eye of the horse, which being a favorite with his master, was carried to Doctor Scudder who soon remedied the defect by a large artificial one, fixed in with great neatness. The defect is not easily seen. Noah.

Method of Preventing Milk from Turning Sour.
Put a spoonful of wild horse radish into a dish of milk; the milk may then be preserved sweet, either in the open air or in a cellar for several days, whilst such as have not been so guarded will become sour.

A cause was lately tried, which originated in a dispute about a pair of small clothes. The judge, who was a noted punster, observed, it was the first time he had ever known a suit made out of a pair of breeches.

It is said of Sir Isaac Newton, whose researches into the wonders of creation astonished the world, that he never mentioned the name of God without moving his hat or showing some mark of respect.

A Chinese Proclamation.—In a proclamation of the Emperor of China, called forth by the troublesome increase of appeals from the provinces, his Celestial Majesty has enjoined strict search to be made to discover all law suit exciting blackguards, and when found, to punish them severely. Globe. [If his Celestial Majesty would send a few of his officers here, we could put them in the way of catching a pretty large lot of "law-suit-exciting blackguards."] Noah.

A letter from Smyrna says the Turkish regular troops there, officers and soldiers, have their Koran in a large silver box, hung round their necks. Previous to going into action, one or two chapters are read aloud, after which they sing, and then commence the battle.

A dwarf, said to be a native of Mexico, only 32 inches high, and 51 years of age, is exhibiting at 50 cents a sight in Augusta. Amongst his performances are dancing, sword and gun exercise, &c.

Fashion.....and Intemperance.

The New-York Enquirer is of opinion that Fashion kills six where Intemperance carries off one! The number of people that yearly die with consumption, is appalling. And in most cases, this disease is proximately caused by the pernicious fashion of tight lacing, &c. Intemperance is a low, vulgar, disreputable vice. It requires only to be seen to be despised. It strikes the senses at once. But the parent of consumption—the parent of that disorder which slays her thousands and tens of thousands, is permitted to walk abroad in the world without molestation. She is arrayed in the habiliments of gaiety; and who can suppose she carries death under her smiling exterior? She comes forth in the morning, glittering with the gold of Ophir, and bounding in the modes of France. Who can resist her allurements? She visits every fashionable resort in the country; delight, wit, and exaltation follow in her train. Who can believe that death hangs upon her footsteps? The palace is illuminated by her smiles; the ball-room is brilliant with her presence; and every public occasion borrows half its delights from her arts and her fascinations. Vanity, pride, affection, every vice, and some of the virtues of civilized society, minister to her gratifications, and swell the number of her victims.

Anti Duelling Medal.—The premium of a Gold Medal offered by the Anti Duelling Society of Savannah, Geo. for the best essay on Duelling, has been awarded to Wm. Jay, of Bedford, Westchester county, New-York. Twenty-two essays were received.